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COMMENT OF  
THE DAY

Action At Last

PIERRE Mendes-France, the French Premier is not called a Radical for nothing. There are no half measures in anything he does. He sees, probably more clearly than any of his post-war predecessors, that the French Union is disintegrating rapidly under the existing administration — not his administration but a legacy from the days of M. Bidault and M. Schuman, the two previous Foreign Ministers of France. If the French Union is to survive the system has to be changed. Geneva did not produce quite the honourable cease-fire in Indo-China the Free World had hoped for, but for France it was the best possible cease-fire and a breathing space before the future of Indo-China is settled at elections two years hence. Not ten days have passed since Mendes-France returned from Geneva and he has persuaded the diverse political strains in his Cabinet to accept his "New Deal" economic reform plan for France and now a sweeping political reform programme for Tunisia where the situation has been growing more tense every day as a result of fellah violence. Not sot to the terrorists, this move. On the contrary, this bustling energetic political dynamo has warned the terrorists they will be "punished drastically" if they persist with their outrages. More troops are on the way to the protectorate and the new Resident-General is no longer a civilian but a soldier. The same firmness and courage he displayed in his announcement a few weeks ago that conscripts would go to Indo-China if a cease-fire could not be arranged is evident in his week-end decision to give home rule to Tunisia and at the same time strike a decisive blow against terrorism.

MENDES-FRANCE has decided that the passive policies of Bidault are out; that in North Africa the Arabs will get political autonomy and not just in the form of a platiitudinous statement from Paris, but in a firm, clear offer to the Bey of Tunis at Tunis. Mendes-France has told himself, Tunisia is going to stay in the French Union. It is not going to become another Indo-China. Strike while the iron is hot; give the Tunisians what they want now and they may remain the friends and partners of France. The reform plan still has to pass the test of a vote in the French Assembly which is impossible to predict. Most votes of that Assembly are. But any realistic French politician will realise that unless he gives his Premier the powers to carry out this reform, France is going to have another colonial problem on its hands that may blossom out into the proportions of an Indo-China before very long. The fellahs are growing stronger every day. Their outrages are becoming more and more violent. France has needed a Premier of the calibre of Mendes-France for many years now; somebody with foresight, courage and initiative. EDC may be doomed as long as he stays Premier but it is not the be-all and end-all of a united Western Europe despite the protestations of U.S.A. and Britain. For too long France has tried to follow Anglo-American policy for Europe, often with disastrous results to her own standing and prestige. Government after government has failed to produce the vital stimulating tonic so necessary. If a rejuvenating France is to emerge in the true colours as a great power, Mendes-France looks as if he is the man who can do it.

# Nationalists Active In Another French Protectorate

## FIVE KILLED IN MOROCCO INCIDENT

### Women, Child Trampled To Death In City Gathering

#### No Change Seen In Red China's Policy

Washington, Aug. 1. The United States Under-Secretary of State, Mr Walter Bedell Smith, said tonight that the Soviet Union and China "would like to lull the world into a false sense of security" behind which they could seek conquest through subversion, infiltration and propaganda."

"Their shift to a new soft line is an admission, I think, that the openly bullying tactics of the past have not quite paid off," Mr Smith said on a television programme.

They thought subversion offered a greater threat in Southeast Asia than another Korean type of open attack. But he said the way to meet both threats was the same—with collective action, which would enhance the total of what each nation would be willing and able to do by itself.

#### SIX POINTS

He also made these points:

1. The "small almost defenceless state" left in Indo-China as a result of the Geneva agreement "must in some way be guaranteed."

2. The guarantee should be against Communist aggression where it should take the form of open military attack as in Korea or of undercover indirect subversion.

3. The organization of a Southeast Asia alliance was a matter of urgency and the coalition should embrace as many nations with interests in that area as were willing to take part.

#### MORE EXPECTED

4. The attack by Chinese fighters planes on British and American aircraft in the South China Sea a week ago, was typical of the belligerent attitude of the Chinese Communists (and) their disregard for international humanitarian conventions." More trouble was to be expected.

5. The United States policy in this situation was not to be intimidated yet it must avoid acting in a "trigger happy manner."

6. The United States objected to turning over to China "the tools to make or build an industrial base for further adventures in aggression."

—Reuter.

#### Chinese Open Fire On French Plane

Hand, Aug. 1. Chinese Communist border guards opened fire today on a plane carrying American and French journalists covering the evacuation by French Union forces of the Indo-Chinese town of Moncay on the Chinese frontier. The French High Command announced today.

The two reporters and two photographers were aboard the plane, which "apparently" strayed over Chinese territory, officials said. The number of crew members was not immediately known.

The Chinese gunfire missed the plane and no casualties were reported.

The incident occurred when the Franco-Vietnamese garrison evacuated Moncay, only to be held until now by the French and the Chinese border.

The evacuation took place at 11 noon local time.

Reporters and photographers had been in the town since the beginning of the civil war between the French and the Chinese border.

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# The Price Of Sound Government

By LES ARMOUR

**A** NEW verb passed into the English language last week—the verb "to crichel." For a while its meaning teetered between two opposites.

At first it looked as though it was going to mean "to deceive, to bamboozle, to strangle the rights of a citizen by bureaucratic pomposity."

Now it will mean "to protect the rights of a citizen against bureaucratic domination, to restore constitutional procedures, to uphold the concept of ministerial and parliamentary responsibility."

The word comes from a place name—a middle-sized farm in the south of England called Criche Down.

In the end, the name involved two official investigations, a biting blast from the whole of the British press, and this week, the resignation of a Cabinet Minister.

The facts of the story are simple—so simple that they have almost obscured the real meaning of the episode.

## Bombing Range

Just before the war, the Government, by compulsory purchase, acquired Criche Down (then several small farms) as a bombing range. After the war, the land passed through the Commissioner for Crown Lands to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The former owners wanted it back. They understood, officially, that, when its wartime function had passed, they would be given an opportunity to farm the land again.

The bureaucrats determined to make it into a "model farm" and to operate it, through an approved tenant, as a single unit.

The ex-owners protested. They were told that the matter was "under consideration," "being investigated," "was being given thought," and all the other things that bureaucrats are apt to tell unruly citizens.

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## MONSIEUR MUGGS ENJOYS HIS WINE

By SYDNEY SMITH

**M**ONSIEUR J. Fred Muggs, television star and honorary associate of the British diplomatic service in America's TV Coronation broadcasts, has arrived in Paris.

Monsieur Muggs—he will forgive me for this—is only a 28-year-old monkey of the genus anthropopithecus on the first stage of a 25,000-mile world tour.

But he is insured for \$75,000, and his gross earnings this year are \$50,000.

Wearing a black frockcoat, pearl grey waistcoat and tie, striped trousers and grey spats over his immaculate shoes, he stepped out of a plane at Orly Airport to meet the usual battery of photographers.

They are so used to the

comings and goings of diplomats these days that Monsieur Muggs was more or less accepted as another Geneva attache.

A slight tendency on the part of Monsieur Muggs to leap up and down and grin broadly confirmed my belief that he had absolutely nothing to say confirmed it even further.

Finally, the fact that he was

whipped away in a private car to his waiting suite at a lavish hotel overlooking the Paris Opera House more or less sealed his diplomatic status.

These impressions were swiftly dissolved by the scenes in the J. Fred Muggs suite, where the uniformed porter told me blandly: "Monsieur Muggs is in 504, monsieur."

There he was with his staff—

his little white cot in the corner of the room, his tiny overnight bag with his name on it, his luggage with 50 suits, a row of tiny shoes laid out, his special travelling case with 21 first-aid items.

Around him were pretty Mary Kelly, his personal reporter, his personal photographer, his two owners, Roy Wadkin and Buddy Monella, and a host of travel agency and broadcasting executives.

They were discussing the

Muggs visit to Paris.

On the table was a Mugg World Tour programme, which included his International Health Certificate, letters of introduction written in everything from Arabic to Japanese, and permits for him to enter countries variously as a poet, an animal, baggage, or just a plain human air passenger.

Owner Roy took Monsieur Muggs out on to the balcony overlooking the heart of Paris.

"Wave, Muggy," he said.

Muggy waved. "Wave some more," said Roy. Muggy waved some more.

They took Muggy inside for his lunch—vitaminized orange juice, vitaminized apricot juice, vitaminized concentrated vegetable soup, which Muggy spat out rapidly.

But he knocked back nearly half a glass of vintage Chateau du Pape and reached heavily for the bottle.

Said Mary Kelly: "We pass through Bangkok. Do you think the British diplomat who

appeared with him on the Coronation TV show would

meet us at the airport if we called him?"

Monsieur Muggs deeply im-

pressed in the Tour of Paris conference rooms on round him, was thinking nothing more than himself in the interior.

"I don't think," he said, "that we shall go forward with our plans to meet him."

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# WHOLESALE BREAKING OF RECORDS FEATURES FIRST DAY OF EMPIRE GAMES

Vancouver, Aug. 1.  
Old Games records were beaten 27 times and equalled twice during the British Empire and Commonwealth Games which got under way here yesterday.

Five of the seven finals in the athletics and swimming events were won with record performances.

## Cheung Kin-man In 110 Yards Free Style Final

Vancouver, July 31.

Cheung Kin-man of Hongkong finished second in his heat of the men's 110-yard free style when the swimming events in the Empire and Commonwealth Games began today.

He clocked 59.8 seconds, finishing behind Rex Aubrey of Australia, whose winning time was 58.8 seconds.

The six qualified for the final are: Jon Hendricks (Australia) 58.9 seconds; Cyrus Weld (Australia) 58.2 seconds; George Park (Canada) 58.7 seconds; Rex Aubrey (Australia); Barrington Roper (Trinidad); Cheung Kin-man (Hongkong).—Reuter.

## Hongkong Second In Bowls Pairs

Vancouver, Aug. 1.  
Hongkong was in joint second place with Australia in the lawn bowls pairs in the British Empire and Commonwealth Games at the end of the fifth round, with three wins and two defeats in five matches so far.

Northern Ireland, though beaten 18-16 by Northern Rhodesia, still lead with three wins, one defeat and one draw.

In the singles, Jose da Luz, representing Hongkong, stood in seventh place with one victory and four defeats—theirs include losing to Boisto (Australia) 21-4, J. Fairbairn (Northern Rhodesia) 21-15 and to Jim Linford of Canada 21-12.

Three bowlers—Glyn Bosisto of Australia, Ralph Hodges of Southern Rhodesia and Jack Fairbairn of Northern Rhodesia were tied for the lead, each with four wins and one defeat.

In the pairs, Hongkong (Eric Liddell and Raoul da Luz) lost to the North Rhodesian pair, John Milligan and Alex Rae 18-10 in the third round but beat Australia 22-17 and Canada 25-13 in the fourth and fifth rounds respectively.

Other 4th round singles results—Jack Fairbairn beat Stanley Lee (England) 21-15; John Linford (Canada) beat Alfred Thomas (Wales) 21-14; Arthur Saunders (South Africa) beat Ralph Hodges (Southern Rhodesia) 21-14; James Pirrett (N.Z.) beat Robert Laing (Scotland) 21-7.

Other 4th round doubles results—Canada 18-18; Scotland beat New Zealand 21-20; England beat Northern Rhodesia 21-10; South Africa beat Southern Rhodesia 25-21.—Reuter.

## Wales To Stage 1958 Empire Games

Vancouver, Aug. 1.  
Wales was today unanimously voted by the British Empire Games Federation as venue for the 1958 British Empire and Commonwealth Games. The decision was ratified by the General Assembly.

Mr Ted Prater, Secretary of the Welsh Empire Games Federation, told members that his Federation's decision was that the city to hold the Games would be Cardiff.

Wales was the only country proposed, and it was immediately seconded by Australia.

Mr Prater told Routie: "We are naturally very proud that the British Empire Games Federation have to give Wales the honour of acting as host for the Sixth Games, and we look forward to 1958 when we should be able to receive our guests from all parts of the Commonwealth and Empire."—Reuter.

Mr Prater added: "We are very pleased that the Welsh Empire Games Federation has chosen to stage the games in Cardiff, and we hope that the games will be a success."

Mike Agostini, the Trinidad star, won the men's 100 Yards final in 9.0 seconds to equal the previous record but this was later disallowed because of a strong following wind.

Mrs Marjorie Jackson-Nelson won the women's 100 Yards in 10.7 seconds to beat her own previous best but this also was disallowed because of the strong following wind.

Canada were second in eight minutes 56 seconds, and South Africa third in 6 mins. 58.3 seconds.

England were fourth.

### HOGAN'S DEFEAT

Apart from the defeat of Australian favourite Hector Hogan, joint world record holder, in the 100 yard sprint, there were no significant upsets in the five athletic finals decided yesterday.

Agostini won his heat and semi-final before gaining victory in a slow final. Hogan was second in his heat and second in the semi-final. He was third in the final. Agostini won the final by less than a yard.

The women's Shot Put, a new event, went to a New Zealand woman "wonder athlete," Miss Yvette Williams, with 45 feet 9½ inches.

New Games records were established in the men's 880 yards free style swimming relay won by Australia in 8 mins. 47.6 seconds, and in the women's 440 yards free style relay won by South Africa in 4 mins. 33.9 seconds.

### ENGLAND'S FIRST

Peter Driver, the Welsh civil servant, gained England their first Gold Medal with victory in the six-mile event. Driver's time of 29 minutes 0.4 seconds beat the previous record of 30 minutes 14.0 seconds.

Crowds flocked to both the Stadium and the Empire Pool for today's events which were held in fine sunny weather.

Times were good in both sports but a following wind robbed Agostini and Marjorie Jackson-Nelson of their sprint records.

A great finishing burst over the last quarter earned Driver his win in the Six Miles, in which the first five men all beat the existing Games record.

Peters, who runs in the Marathon on Saturday, the last day of the Games, ran a tactical race to help his team mates. He forced the pace to take the lead in the 10th lap and was then content to run third.

Mrs Marjorie Jackson-Nelson, Olympic champion and world record holder, gained her expected Gold Medal in the women's sprint. Mrs Nelson, it is reported, intends to retire to start a sports and cycle shop with her husband, the Olympic cyclist.

She won comfortably from her team mate, Winsome Cripps, while Northern Rhodesian Edna Haskell gained third place.

England's best sprinter was Anne Paschley, who was fourth.

### YOUNG STARS SHINE

The swimming events were dominated by the young stars. An early upset was the defeat of Olympic champion Joan Harrison of South Africa by 17-year-old Canadian school girl Virginia Grant in a heat of the women's 100 yards free style. They both beat the Games record, Miss Grant's time being one minute 06.4 seconds. Miss Harrison, however, qualified 20 seconds.

A second heat winner in this event was 16-year-old Australian Lynette Crapp, world record holder. She won in one minute 08.9 seconds (record) from the young South African, Maggie Petrie.

Then Natalie Myburgh of South Africa, youngest competitor in the Games at 13 years of age, put up a great fight to finish second to Marion Roe of New Zealand in the third heat. She clocked the same time as the winner, one minute 8.7 seconds.

The six finalists, therefore, include Crapp, Petrie, Grant and Myburgh, all in their early teens.

All six finalists in the 100 yards freestyle event beat the old Games record time of one minute nine seconds, and the men's 100 yards freestyle record was beaten four times and equalled once, the last being set by Jon Hendricks of Australia.

Eleven gold medals were claimed today. England won four, South Africa and Australia each two, while Kenya and Rhodesia and New Zealand each won one.

There were 100 medalists in

the 100 yards freestyle.

India Triumphs

In Thomas Cup

Bangkok, Aug. 1.

India's badminton team won their first round tie in the Asian Games to the Thomas Cup here with two ties, while Kenya and Rhodesia and New Zealand each won one.

India's triumph came after the first round tie between Thailand and India had been postponed.

India's first round tie against

Thailand was won by India.

India's second round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's third round tie against

Rhodesia was also won by India.

India's fourth round tie against

New Zealand was also won by India.

India's fifth round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's sixth round tie against

Rhodesia was also won by India.

India's seventh round tie against

New Zealand was also won by India.

India's eighth round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's ninth round tie against

Rhodesia was also won by India.

India's tenth round tie against

New Zealand was also won by India.

India's eleventh round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's twelfth round tie against

Rhodesia was also won by India.

India's thirteenth round tie against

New Zealand was also won by India.

India's fourteenth round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's fifteenth round tie against

Rhodesia was also won by India.

India's sixteenth round tie against

New Zealand was also won by India.

India's seventeenth round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's eighteenth round tie against

Rhodesia was also won by India.

India's nineteenth round tie against

New Zealand was also won by India.

India's twentieth round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's twenty-first round tie against

Rhodesia was also won by India.

India's twenty-second round tie against

New Zealand was also won by India.

India's twenty-third round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's twenty-fourth round tie against

Rhodesia was also won by India.

India's twenty-fifth round tie against

New Zealand was also won by India.

India's twenty-sixth round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's twenty-seventh round tie against

Rhodesia was also won by India.

India's twenty-eighth round tie against

New Zealand was also won by India.

India's twenty-ninth round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's thirtieth round tie against

Rhodesia was also won by India.

India's thirty-first round tie against

New Zealand was also won by India.

India's thirty-second round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's thirty-third round tie against

Rhodesia was also won by India.

India's thirty-fourth round tie against

New Zealand was also won by India.

India's thirty-fifth round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's thirty-sixth round tie against

Rhodesia was also won by India.

India's thirty-seventh round tie against

New Zealand was also won by India.

India's thirty-eighth round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's thirty-ninth round tie against

Rhodesia was also won by India.

India's forty-round tie against

New Zealand was also won by India.

India's forty-first round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's forty-second round tie against

Rhodesia was also won by India.

India's forty-third round tie against

New Zealand was also won by India.

India's forty-fourth round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's forty-fifth round tie against

Rhodesia was also won by India.

India's forty-sixth round tie against

New Zealand was also won by India.

India's forty-seventh round tie against

Kenya was also won by India.

India's forty-eighth round tie against

MERCEDES TRIUMPH

# Fangio Wins European Grand Prix

Adenau, Aug. 1.

Juan Manuel Fangio, the Argentine motoring ace, won the grueling European Grand Prix over 22 laps in a Mercedes today.

Mike Hawthorn of Britain was second. Hawthorn had taken over the Italian Ferrari of another Argentine ace, Jose Froilan Gonzales, after his own Ferrari had been forced out in the fourth lap.

Fangio's time for the 502 kilometres (314 miles) course was three hours 46 minutes 45.8 seconds. Hawthorn's was three hours 47 minutes 22.3 seconds.

Third place went to Maurice Trintignant of France in a Ferrari in three hours 50 minutes and 56.4 seconds.

Several hundred thousand people—one of the biggest crowds in postwar motor racing—lined the Muergub Ring course to watch the races.

West German President Theodore Heuss was among those who came to see a "rubber" clash between the German Mercedes Silver Arrow team and the blue-red Ferraris of Italy.

Stirling Moss of Britain was forced out of the race in the third lap.

The winner gets eight points towards the world championship, the second six, third four, fourth three, fifth two and the sixth one, in addition to which a point is given to the driver returning the fastest lap.

Prior to today's race, Juan Fangio, the Argentine crack driver, was leading with 28 points, followed by Jose Gonzales with 14.5 and Maurice Trintignant of France, 11.

## CONTESTANT KILLED

A fatal speed crash claimed a contestant before the race opened on one of Europe's dangerous motor tracks. He was Onofre Marimon, Argentine member of the Maserati team, who crashed during practice laps yesterday. Marimon died almost instantly.

The Maserati Company withdrew its team from the race as a gesture of mourning for Marimon, whose body is to be flown back to Buenos Aires at the orders of President Peron. However, M. Mires of Brazil and Stirling Moss both entered as private drivers of Maseratis.

Peter Kaiser, Swiss driver, who crashed during practice yesterday, has been discharged from hospital but is not yet fit to travel home.

On his doctors' advice, he is now staying at a private home in Breitscheid near here. Kaiser, whose Porsche car crashed off the track in making a braking turn, had brief medical treatment before being discharged from hospital last night.

Officials of the West German Automobile Club announced this morning that Kaiser had died from his injuries, but they cancelled the announcement later.

## STEP NEARER

Fangio's success brought him a step nearer the World Racing Driver's Championship in which he now has 38 points to be well ahead of his nearest rival, Froilan Gonzales, 17.5, followed by Trintignant 16, Hawthorn 10.5 and Kling 10.

The official result of the race, which passed off without any major crashes, showed that only five of the 20 cars which started completed the 22 laps, of a course with about 170 curves; the others either retiring or finishing a lap or more behind the winner.

## Official placings of the five cars:

1. Juan Manuel Fangio (Argentina), Mercedes-Benz, 3 hours, 46 minutes and 45.8 seconds (133.2 k.p.h.—about 72.75 m.p.h.).

2. Mike Hawthorn (Britain) and Froilan Gonzales (Argentina), Ferrari, 3 hours, 47 minutes and 22.3 seconds (132.4 k.p.h.—82.3 m.p.h.).

3. Maurice Trintignant (France), Ferrari, 3 hours, 50 minutes and 56.4 seconds (130.4 k.p.h.—80.0 m.p.h.).

4. Karl Kling (Germany), Mercedes, 3 hours, 51 minutes and 52.3 seconds, (129.8 k.p.h.—80.8 m.p.h.).

5. Montovani (Italy), Maserati, 3 hours, 54 minutes, 7 seconds (128.3 k.p.h.—79.7 m.p.h.).

## FASTEST LAP

The fastest lap was set by Fangio, who made a circuit in one minute 55.1 seconds, an average of 138.4 k.p.h. (86.7 m.p.h.) late in the race when driving

# SHEPPARD BOWLED IN THIRD TEST



England skipper D. S. Sheppard, bowled by Fazal Mahmood for 13 at Old Trafford during the first day of the Third Match against Pakistan.—Central Press Photo.

# VICTORY ON EXTRA HEAD FOR CHUBB, BAKER AND HONG SLING AT RECREIO

By "TOUCHER"

Three current and three former champions fully lived up to their reputation when they treated spectators to a display of classy bowls at Recreio yesterday and battled to a thrilling finish in their round match of the Colony Open Triples Championship.

At the end of the 18th head the champion combination of J. Chubb, T. E. Baker and W. Hong Sling found themselves unable to stop the 1949 winners from registering single to tie the score at 15-15 and force the game to an extra head.

In the extra head, Chubb placed two woods less than two feet behind the jack, for first and third shots. Eastman's wood, about the same distance away, was second shot. Rested away George Hong Choy's third shot with his last wood to tie five. Landolt with his last wood drew in third shot on the open forehand.

Giant-killers C. K. Sung, C. C. Ma and A. H. Seemin maintained their form in an uncertain manner by overwhelming their First Division clubmates, Dick Rosselet, Hope Kew and Renille Rosselet, by 29-7.

McKeville failed with his first wood but was extremely unlucky with his second when coming through with a perfectly delivered draw. He trailed the jack back only to see it stopping a foot behind Baker's wood to give Hong Sling and his men the winning shot, to which Hong Sling added a second with his last wood.

They gathered a six on the 7th head and a four on the ninth. Continuing to play in top form, the winners ran out comfortably home by 29-7, finishing with a four.

## THRILLING GAME

It was a thrilling game throughout and full sympathy goes to the losers who did the slightly upper hand at critical junctures of the game only to see themselves robbed of victory by bad luck or some brilliant shots by their opponents.

They led 5-1 on the first four heads. The winners came back on five successive heads to take a 10-5 lead, only to see their opponents retaliate with a three, a two and two singles to lead by 12-10 on the 18th head.

Then came the first unlucky break for McKeville and his men. With a six of three, all woods touching each other at a slant just behind the jack, Hong Sling came in and rested the first shot to lie one.

A three here might have well split the end of the game. Undaunted, McKeville and his men recovered with a two on the next head and were again tying three on the next head, when Hong Sling promoted a front wood to lie the first shot.

The champions forged ahead with three drawn shots on the 17th head to lead by 18-14.

With his opponents lying two on the 18th head, McKeville pushed in a front wood slightly to the side for the shot.

He had a perfect chance of winning the game with his last wood and made a brilliant effort only to fall by a hairbreadth.

Trying to draw in, Hong Sling played narrow from the forehand to rest the second shot of his opponents. McKeville just reached the wood and fell on the wrong side of the wood after just touching it.

## EXCITING FINISH

At the Hongkong Football Club, George Souza and Joe Landolt scored a deserving 18-18 win over F. Francis, G. Novak and A. Harvey. This game was marked by an exciting finish.

After trailing by 10 on the 18th head, Landolt had recovered a two and tied with Francis, 18-18.

At the Hongkong Cricket Club, George Souza and Joe Landolt, with Francis, G. Novak and A. Harvey, this game was marked by an exciting finish.

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MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Leo Falk and Phil Davis

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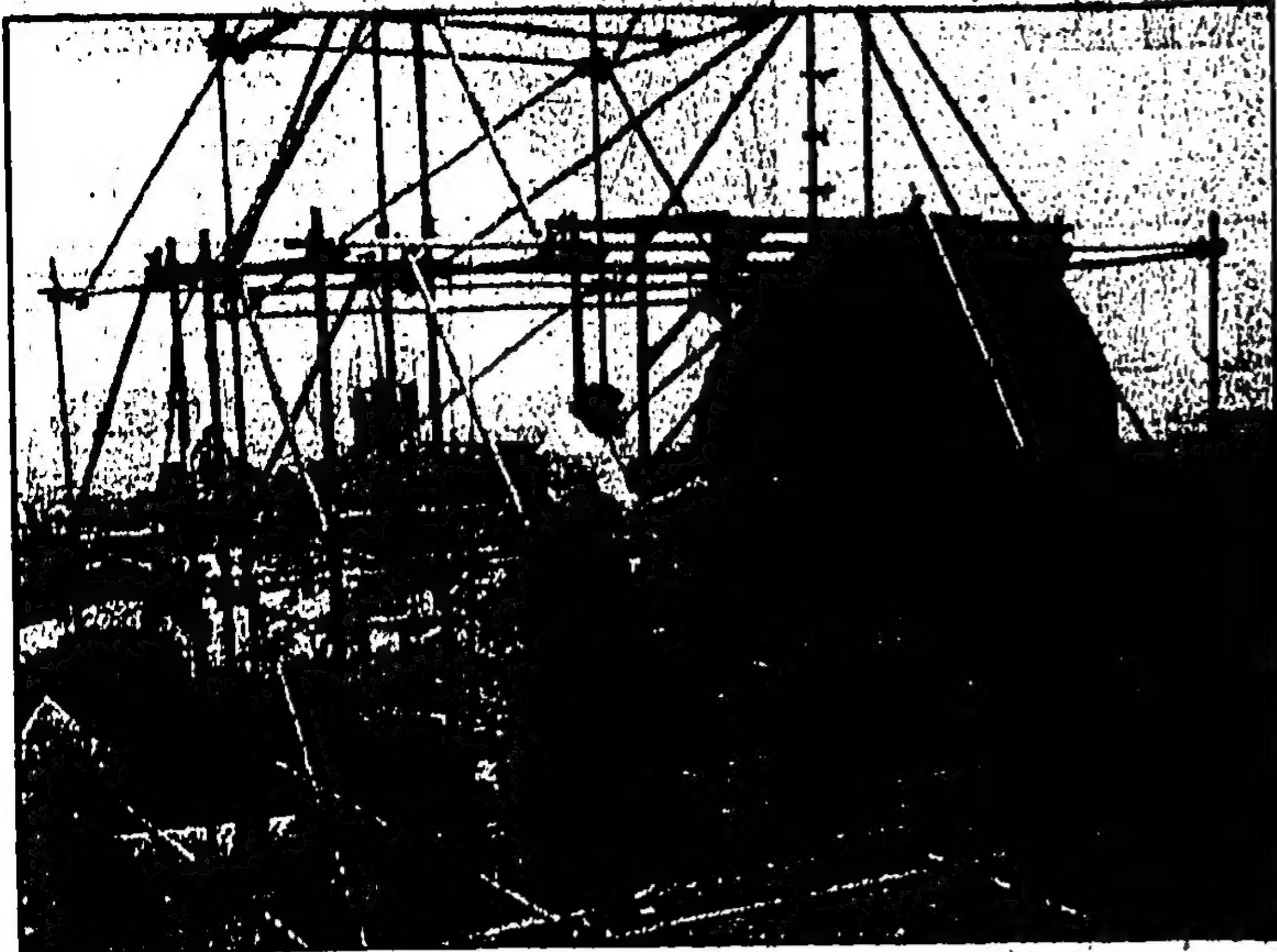
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## TELEVISION CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE



A further step has been made in the development of international television with the exchange of television programmes between eight European countries which took place during the period June 6 to July 4. Viewers in all the participating countries saw programmes televised from Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Belgium and Switzerland. Emphasis was on actuality programmes and outside broadcasts, and on the first day viewers saw the Pope appearing on the balcony at the Vatican, before the kneeling crowds.

The picture shows a BBC engineer at work on the France-Britain television relay link aerial, high above the roof of the Casino at Cassel, Northern France. No fewer than eighty special relay stations were in operation. — B.B.C. Photo.

## Cairo Stepping Out Of The Middle Ages

Cairo, Aug. 1.

**Cairo is a city with one foot in the Middle Ages and the other in the atomic age.**

A new city of giant, ultra-modern white buildings is rising along the palm-tree shaded banks of the River Nile, not far from the picturesque 1,000-old city of Al Azhar, famous citadel of the Crusades and the teeming, musky Khan Khalil bazaars.

Cairo, the city of slender minarets, is today rapidly becoming a city of skyscrapers and neon lighting.

El Kahiria, "The Victorious," Cairo derived its Arabic name from the passage of the pharaohs. The ugly, red-brick Kasr el Nili barracks, once occupied by British troops, are being pulled down to make room for a new \$2,000,000 Hilton Hotel on the Nile.

Along the same embankment, the world-famous Shepherd's Hotel, which was burned down two years ago, is to be rebuilt on a site adjoining Semiramis Hotel—a stone's throw from the British Embassy and its sprawling lawns.

Cleopatra's and other department stores have built modern, air-conditioned stores on the ashes of their burned-out premises. Gropi's, the fashionable tea-garden, has been completely renovated.

Barclay's Bank, the Ottoman Bank, the Comptoir de Paris and other banks either have built or are planning to build new modern banking establishments here.

As Cairo puts on its new look, the National Bank of Egypt, the "Grand Old Lady of Kasr el Nili Street," exchanged its stately mantle for a white coat in keeping with the modern trend.

New, lavishly decorated air travel agencies and tourist offices have opened in every district of Cairo, a tourist capital par excellence.

Cairo also has its Fleet Street leading to the Abbassia Barracks, with the eight-storey glass-fronted building of Akhbar el Yom and its group of mass circulation newspapers and magazines dominating Sharq el Sahafa. Al Gomhouria, the Journal d'Egypte and Al Zamaneh are situated further down the street.

At every street corner in town, news kiosks display the latest editions of British, French, Italian, Greek, and American newspapers and magazines. In addition to the local Arabic dailies and periodicals which, until a few weeks ago, piled up on the street pavements.

The building revolution caught in its swing the capital's tramway system. Here, a veritable miracle occurred, the nerve-racking din of clattering, antiquated street cars and the screeching of mad taxi-cabs was silenced.

Tram lines along the crowded Shatila Field, a draft trap for motorists and pedestrians filled with mud, were ripped up and diverted to the spreading outskirts of Cairo.

Old landmarks have vanished. New ones have appeared.

## TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

### Moderate Devaluation Of The Franc Would Assist Reconstruction

By Sydney S. Campbell

London, Aug. 1. To lubricate his plan for France's economic reconstruction M. Mendes-France might decide on a moderate devaluation of the franc, perhaps to 400 to the dollar from the present 350. It is far from certain, and he probably could avoid it. But he might prefer to do it.

If he did, there would be better hope than ever before that it would be the last devaluation of the franc, consolidating the position of being merely a step towards yet more devaluations later.

For some time it has appeared that both France and Japan were approaching the stage where a well-timed devaluation, done by the right people in the right conditions, might redress their economic problems instead of creating new ones. Even Greece has had a successful devaluation.

The London convertibility conference agreed that exchange rates which are wrong in relation to a country's internal costs and external fortunes should be put right, and should not be "defended" by restrictions. If this means anything for sterling, it would mean a rise against the dollar; but in fact the balance of British official argument has swung in favour of making no change at all in sterling's exchange rate or fluctuation limits.

**NOT IMPOSSIBLE.** For the franc, it could mean a moderate devaluation.

It is not impossible to adjust French prices and costs to the franc's present exchange rate, instead of the other way round. The franc is probably not so overvalued as the US dollar is becoming.

Over the past two years French costs and prices have shown more stability than in any previous post-war period.

If they can be held reasonably stable, inflation in the US may gradually solve any remaining disparity of French prices.

But M. Mendes-France might decide that this is too cheap and would take too much time and trouble. For most international trading purposes, the effective rate of the franc has long been something like the dollar.

—Reuter.

#### VARIOUS DEVICES

The various devices of subsidies and foreign exchange premiums which bolster up the nominal 350 rate are increasingly under fire from abroad. A devaluation would do little more than recognize the already existing facts.

If M. Mendes-France decides on the surgical operation, he certainly has the courage to perform it and he probably has the prestige and skill to make a success of it.

Some other decisions of the London convertibility conference might provide an opportunity.

Further down the road to the right, ex-King Farouk's stately Abdin Palace has been renamed Republican Palace, and the vast square outside renamed Republican Square.

The adjoining headquarters of the King's Royal Bodyguard has been converted into People's Liberation Rally Headquarters. All mass meetings are held in this square, the equestrian statue of Farouk's father, King Fuad, was recently pulled down. It is to be replaced by a statue of Gamal Abdel Nasser, leader of the abortive 1952 revolt against the Khedive Abbas.

The three-mile Farouk Avenue leading to the Abbassia Barracks was renamed Sharq el Gueish, or Army Street, to commemorate the Army's leading part in the July Revolution two years ago.

To link two districts and ease their congested motor traffic, a new street was cut across the historic Eszakien Garden, where Napoleon's General Kleber was assassinated during the French expedition to Egypt.

One section of the garden was turned into a "marche aux puces" for the hordes of galabia-clad street vendors and peddlars who until a few weeks ago squatted outside the big shops to sell their low-priced wares.

Today, shaded stands display some of Farouk's "junk," including his gold-braided service uniforms and caps and hundreds of multicoloured ties, all selling for a few piastres.

The square in front of Cairo's main railway station is being rechristened. Tram lines are being diverted. Bus stops for cars, trucks and lorries are being built in this huge area which will shortly be dominated by a massive and gaudy statue of a camel.

From the traditional Mediterranean, flat-roofed blocks of houses, Cairo's skyline has changed to a mixture of Swindish and American architecture. Smart and modern, others an impression of force and mass, the "shanty towns" of its straight lines marching in rows.

Old landmarks have vanished. New ones have appeared.

#### Canadian Wheat Supplies

Ottawa, Aug. 1. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat on July 14 amounted to 329,761,000 bushels—some 122,000,000 bushels more at the same date last year, the Bureau of Statistics said today.

The supplies were moderately above those of the previous week. Wheat delivered by prairie farmers during the week were reduced to 10,952,000 bushels from 12,817,000 a year earlier.—United Press.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Aug. 1.

A large number of highly favourable corporate reports, coupled with the possibility of a merger between two giant steel companies, pushed industrial stocks this week to new high ground in almost a quarter-century.

Trading was the heaviest since the week ended Feb. 3, 1951.

Gains throughout the list ranged to more than 2 points with some high priced issues showing much wider improvement.

The market has moved up in four out of the past five sessions. Monday, prices were virtually unchanged.

Industrial shares finished the week at their best levels.

Railroad shares, after moving to their best levels since Oct. 8, 1950, ran into some opposition. But they still finished the week higher.

Steel shares enlivened the market on Friday following disclosure late Thursday that Bethlehem Steel might merge with Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

Mr Eugene Grace, Bethlehem's Board Chairman, also reported highly favourable earnings. Mr Grace refused to predict the outcome of the negotiations.

Sales on the week totalled 13,049,021, compared with 12,890,892 shares a week ago.

Of the 1,447 issues traded in the past week, 900 stocks closed higher, 379 closed lower and 168 were unchanged. New highs were registered by 441 stocks and 12 made new lows.—United Press.

#### U.S. Raw Cotton Exports

New York, Aug. 1. Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in bales by the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1953-54 season to July 27, were as follows:

Britain	422,153
Continent	1,700,000
Orient	221,953
Total for season*	2,355,103

\*Season period last year.

\*excluding liners.—United Press.

—United Press.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

London, Aug. 1.

The Bank of England statement for the week ended July 28, reads as follows:

Note in circulation..... £17,822,844

Private deposits..... 22,000,224

Bank deposits..... 24,400,224

Government securities..... 21,637,207

Receipts..... 30,281,815

Ratio..... 1.0

—United Press.

#### BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

Paris, Aug. 1.

The Bank of France statement for the week ended July 28, reads as follows:

France..... £1,281,461,426

Total other currencies..... 8,338,777,104

Sight balance abroad..... 8,338,777,104

In EPU.....

Advance Fund..... £10,000,000

Total bill discounted..... 1,037,349,638,500

Bank notes in circulation..... 2,328,051,330,000

Currency accounts and deposits..... 11,000,000,000

—United Press.

#### U.S. Banks Considering Credit For Sterling Convertibility

New York, Aug. 1.

U.S. Federal Reserve Banks are actively considering a credit ranging from 500 million to 750 million dollars to help in making British sterling convertible into other world currencies, according to the Journal of Commerce here.

To what extent additional American aid will

be made available to non-British countries similarly

striving for convertibility is not yet known, the newspaper says.

In banking circles here, it is expected that plans for convertibility of the pound will be sufficiently advanced to place them before the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in September. That body would put up most of the needed credits, it says.

Of the 5,000 millions of gold

and dollars considered nec-

essary to underwrite a converti-

bility pound, the B.I.F.O. already

has approximately 3,000 mil-

lions of its own.

But Britain, too, will be willing

to put up most of the needed

credits, it says.

"If convertibility is an out-

standing success in the sense of

fully restoring world confidence

in the pound, little or no

credit will be needed," the newspaper adds.

—Ciba-Geigy Special.

### Gilt Edged Stocks Lead London Market Upward From Our Own Correspondent

London, Aug. 1. Under the lead of gilt edged stocks on the London Stock Exchange most sections closed the week in firm fashion despite the nearness of the Bank Holiday. For industrial shareholders there is encouragement in the news that industrial production in Great Britain in the first six months of the year was about 7½ per cent above that of the corresponding period of 1953.

The prominent feature of the week in the gilt edged market was the success of the new "Federation Four's" or Rhodesian and Nyasaland four per cent 1972-74 £10 million issue on Thursday for which £20 million was offered. Opening at a 3s 3d premium widespread demand caused a steady improvement so that by the close on Friday there was a 2s 3d premium on the issue price of £9 10s.

This compares with Trinidad four per cent 1973-76 quoted at a premium of £1 3s 9d at Thursday's close on the issue price of £8 9s 10d.

The Financial Times Government securities index stood by Thursday's close at 105.20 after having fallen to 104.93 on Tuesday.

**OTHER GIFTS.** Among other gifts on Friday were scattered gains of from 1s 3d to 6s 3d. German and Japanese bonds hardened up to 1½ points in recognition of high yields. Among stores the £67 million Great Universal Stores group was the most active following the announcement of bumper profits, reflecting the public's buying power. On Thursday the announcement of a 60 per cent dividend caused heavy scale buying with the result that Giggles finished the week at 8s 3d, a gain of 5s 6d. on the week.

Coppers were bought by Paris on the basis of the franc.

**STUNTED GROWTH.** Hot and dry weather, with complaints of stunted growth, willing and shedding provided the main price-lifting power early in the period, when the nearby December delivery reached 34.68 cents a pound new high for the season.

Covering against export commitments to Korea, Formosa and news of the Export-Import Bank \$60,000,000 credit to the Bank of Japan for purchases of U.S. cotton in the new season aided the rise.

Factors acting to check the upswing included a belief that producer redemptions out of the Government loan stock would increase considerably near the 35 cent line. Also, failure of the Government weekly crop summary to emphasize droughty conditions, and a forecast for rains and cooler temperatures in Texas, also acted to allay any developing crop disaster fears, traders said.

The mid-July parity price report, issued later on Friday, showed a rise of 12 points from June to 35.00 cents a pound for middling ½ inch cotton on the farm.—United Press.

### Man-Made Fibres Win Markets

New York, Aug. 1. Man-made fibres have made tremendous inroads into markets once held solely by cotton, wool, silk and linen during the past 16 years, Textile Organon reported today.

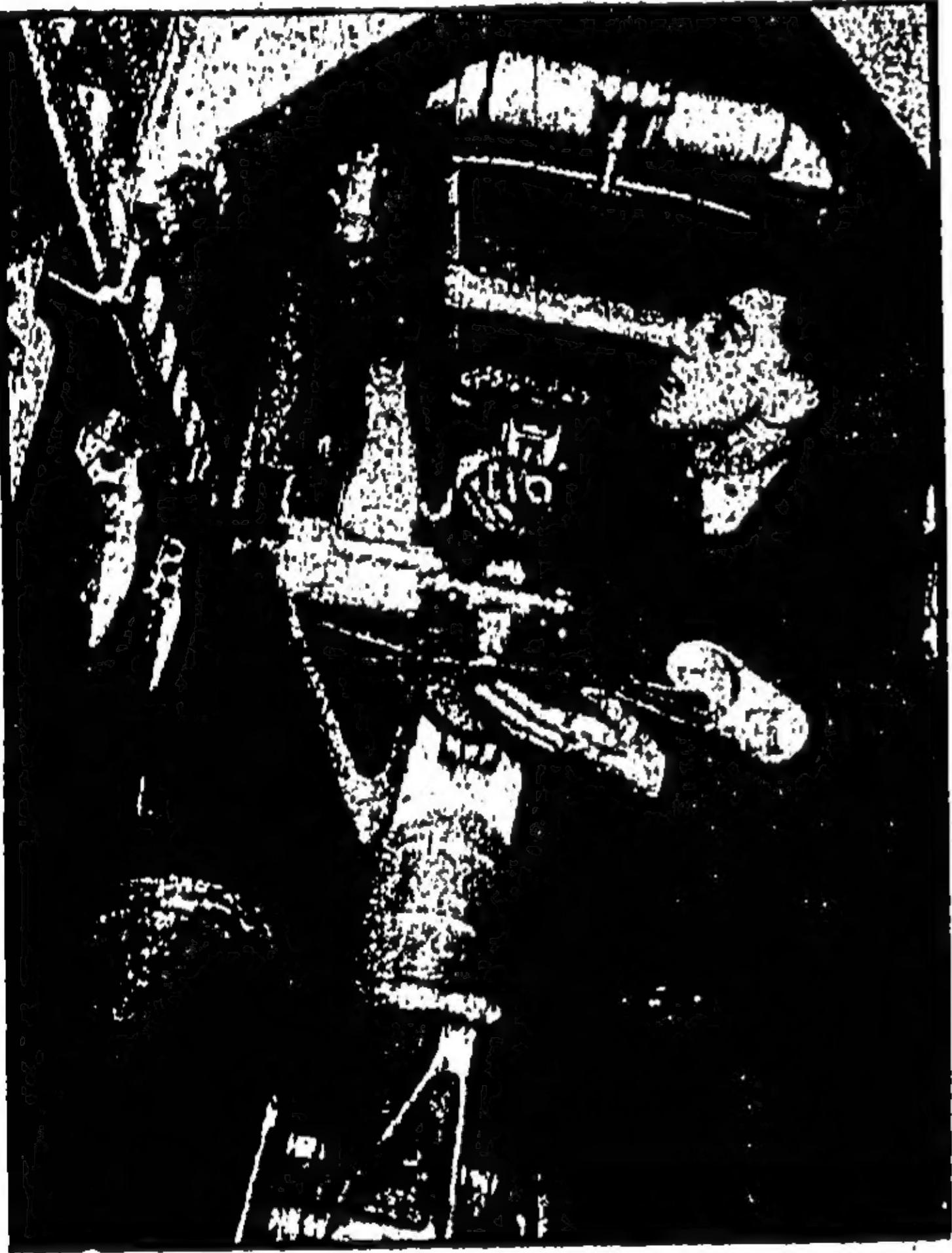
# THE AIR IS THEIR FUTURE



Ivor Walker, 31, of London Colney, has worked at de Havillands since he was 14, except for RAF service. He is an engine fitter and is here seen at work in the engine bay of a nearly finished Comet II.

Industries that Build Britain's Future

by  
**JAMES STUART**



CHRISTOPHER WARD, 17, Aircraft technician of the future.



Sam Haslett, wing forward of the Heris County Rugby XV, looks after the inspection records of the Comets. Here he is checking details of a Comet undercarriage.

**SIDE GLANCES** By Galbraith



"Maybe she just doesn't know it; isn't fashionable any more to wear such a skimpy bathing-suit!"

Printed and published by William Alexander, Chairman, for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 108 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

The de Havilland organisation, which started in a wooden hut 34 years ago, now employs 30,000 people. On that same airfield recently they built in secret, the world's most advanced jet airliner — the Comet III.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago (two years before Amy Johnson flew her little D.H. Moth from England to Australia), the de Havilland Aircraft Company started its own technical school for apprentices.

This step has paid off handsomely. It has produced many of the firm's technicians and skilled workers; many of the earlier students helped de Havilland's to become the world pioneers of the jet airliner. Some went right to the top.

## 30 pilots

Mr R. E. Bishop was a D.H. apprentice before the "tech. school" was started. When he finished his training he went into the drawing office.

He is now (and has been for many years) chief designer and a director — the man who designed the Comet, the Heron and the Dove, the Vampire fighter and the famous wartime Mosquito.

Chief test pilot John Cunningham, head of a flying staff of nearly 30 pilots was a student before becoming a junior test pilot shortly before the war.

Another "old boy" is Mr Guy Gardiner, a director and chief engineer of the D.H. Propeller Co. So is Mr Roy Sisson, liaison representative of British Overseas Airways in the Hatfield works where the newest Comet airliners are now leaving the assembly lines.

Today the boys in the D.H. Technical College at Astwick Manor-Hatfield, and the apprentices in the various D.H. factories number about 2,000.

The school takes boys of public school education or from elementary schools to become technicians or skilled workers.

If an elementary school boy can make the grade he is given the same chances as the boys whose parents pay for their training.

Principal is Squadron-Leader R. W. Reeve, DFC, AFC, a Royal Flying Corps pilot of the 1914-18 war; who became a de Havilland flying instructor nearly 30 years ago.

Sometimes there are girl students — there are two in the present course. Nineteen-year-old Janet Ayres, of St Albans, is setting out to be a licensed aircraft maintenance engineer;

Anne Chamney, 22, of Beaconsfield, Bucks, wants to be an aircraft designer.

Like the 200 boys at Astwick Manor, both will do a year there and four years' going through the works.

"I have always wanted to go in for aircraft designing," Anne told me. "I haven't yet designed any aeroplanes, not even theoretical ones. You have to know all about the engineering problems involved first."

Said Janet: "I have always loved engineering."

## Learning

Becoming efficient at design-drawing after only six weeks is 17-year-old Christopher Ward, of Buckden, Huntingdonshire. He came to the "tech. school" after Christmas from Huntingdon Grammar School. He is keenly interested in his spare time in flying model gliders. His own, with a span of 5½ feet, he built himself.

In the middle of the Hatfield works is an old wooden hatch, the original office of the de Havilland Aircraft Company when it was begun nearly 34 years ago.

Geoffrey de Havilland, Frank Hearle, Charles Walker, Wilfred Nixon, Francis St. Barbe and several others had all been employees of the Airoo concern, which built the 1914-18 war aeroplanes designed by de Havilland. In 1920 Airoo came to an end — for want of work.

Geoffrey de Havilland gathered his friends together (Hearle had helped him to build his first aeroplane in 1908) and started on his own.

The worldwide D.H. enterprise was born at Stag Lane, Hendon — with less than £2,000 in the bank.

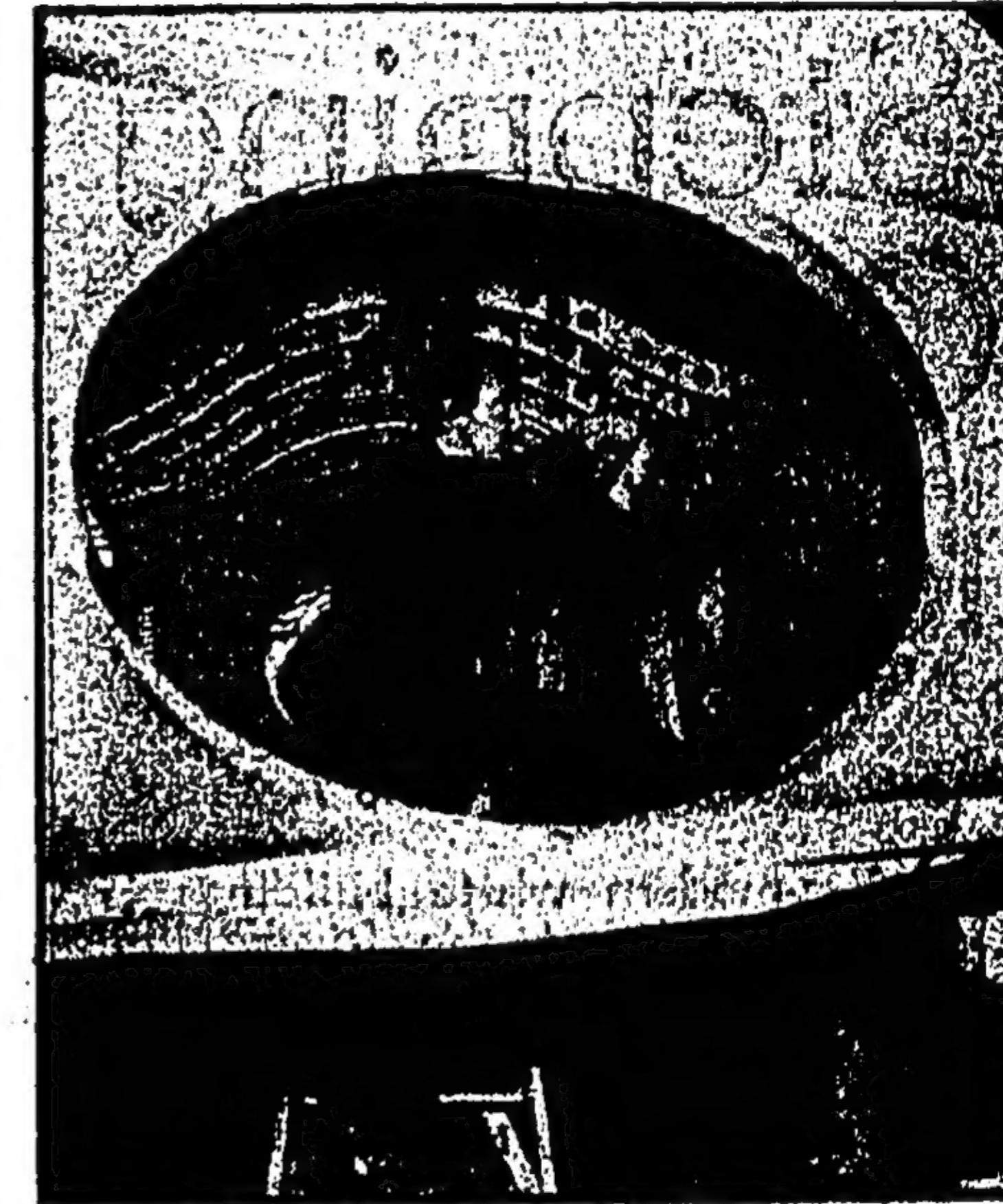
Today Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, now 71, is still technical director, and a designer. Mr Hearle, 67, is the chairman, and Mr Walker the chief engineer at 70. Mr Nixon, 61, is managing director; Mr St. Barbe, 60, the sales director.

## Factories

The organisation they built covers a number of factories in Britain employing in all 30,000 people. There are the



In the propeller overhauled shop Mr. Charles Roberts works on the "prop" of an Ambassador airliner. The blades are protected by plastic bags.



This is where one of the Comet's four engines goes. Inside is Peter Mills, of St. Albans.



Twenty-five-year-old Miss Edith Haycock is the progress clerk who looks after the files in the Comet assembly shop. She is collecting details from Mr. Harry Burridge. Next year Miss Haycock is to marry a man in the flight test section.



Mr. Harry Burridge, the flight test section manager, in his office. He is responsible for the development of the Comet.

From Our Files  
**100 Years Ago**

## 'Lynch Law'

A case of Lynch Law occurred at Whampoa on Sunday last, the particulars of which, as furnished to us, are as follows:

Three of the Manilamen belonging to the Peruvian ship Amella, (late *Anxity*) went on board drunk and riotous, refusing to obey the Captain's orders, who thereupon — his mate being on shore — ordered them to be put in irons. The Manilamen resisted, and in the scuffle which ensued, the Captain was, it is feared, mortally wounded. The three men escaped on shore, where they tried to conceal themselves in a paddy-field, but having been traced, a party composed of Foreigners and Chinese attempted to secure them. In doing so, one American (Grey, who had his skull cleft) and two Chinese were killed, as was likewise one of the Manilamen. The other two were captured, taken on board the Amella, and "after a consultation" by whom we have not heard — run up to the yard-arm.

It would appear that application for assistance to capture the runaways was in the first instance made to Commodore Ringgold and to Mr. Cook, the U.S. Marshal; but it lay within the province of neither to interfere in a matter with which their countrymen had no concern and they consequently, and very properly, returned a negative to the request. This by the way, may afford a hint to the Attorney General of Hongkong in future to attend to his own legitimate business, and leave the official of the United States to act as their own Judge, Criminal Prosecutor, and Hangman.

★ ★ ★

A Notification dated 12th July, in the North-China Herald, informs us that —

"Mr. Vice-Consul Wade having applied for leave to resign the Vice-Consulship of Shanghai, in order that he may be enabled to accept the office of Interpreter of Chinese Customs in this Port, His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., has seen fit to accept his resignation, and to appoint Mr. Horatio Nelson Lay, to discharge provisionally the Duties of Vice Consul, until the pleasure of Her Majesty shall be known."

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A MERE LAD

The appointment of such a mere lad to the onerous office of Vice-Consul, sufficiently displays the dearth of competent members in our diplomatic staff in China. Mr Lay is, we understand, a fair Chinese scholar, but it is to be feared, with scarcely sufficient experience for such a responsible situation. However, the wisest heads are not always found on the oldest shoulders — as witness the successful management of Mr Harry Parkes at Canton.

★ ★ ★

No additional intelligence has been received from Japan. The Committee, it is not understood, will not arrive in Hongkong for some time. He has despatched a numerous party to enquire the fate of a most unknown island of Formosa.

In our Gazette Supplement will be found Sailing Directions, &c., for the "Gazette" to be thrown open to subscription, as well as for the "Gazette" at Loophoo and Shantung. I would also copy of a "Compt" between the "China" Ships and the Kingdom of Annam, the originals of which, should sent to us by the Commissary Penny, bear the date of 18th December, 1842. The original is now preserved in the British Museum, and is reproduced in the Gazette Supplement.